He came and walked on the hillside after the night had gone,
But the radiance on his forehead was not the look of the dawn,
For the day had hardly broken, and the mists were still undrawn.

He stood in the old dim garden beside Jerusalem,
And it was not the light of the lilies that gleamed on his garment's hem,
For the dew and the cold and the shadow were heavy still on them.

This was the light around Him and the glory about his head:
"Because I live my belovèd shall also live," He said.

Perhaps He stands in the dawning of this strange Eastertide,
When the graves of the world are many and its tears not wholly dried,
And names to Himself in the silence the dead who have newly died.

And but that our eyes are holden, surely our hearts would bow
At the whiteness of his presence there in the garden now,
The fair light on his garments and the beauty that binds his brow.

He shines with the hope of the ages that He brought from the dark of death:
"Because I live, so also my own shall live," He saith.

to push back the invading Red armies and at last accounts were on the point of retaking Vilna and Riga. On the Ural front Adm. Kolchak's army defeated the Bolshevik troops and obliged them to evacuate the city of Ufa. ——Mr. W. C. Bullitt and Mr. J. L. Steffens, two Americans who have recently visited Moscow as semiofficial observers, have made report to President Wilson at Paris. It is reported that they were inclined to favor recognition of the soviet government. —— The Canadian Minister of Militia announced that all Canadian troops would shortly be withdrawn from Siberia. ——There were reports of anti-Bolshevik strikes and riots in Petrograd.

GERMANY.—The National Assembly at Weimar has agreed upon the composition of the proposed National Council, or Senate; it will consist approximately of one member for each million of the population. ——Herr Haase took occasion on March 28 to attack Minister Noske for his methods of suppressing the Spartacan uprising and the recent general strikes, and to assail Herren Scheidemann and Erzberger for friendliness to the old imperial régime. ——Fully 150,000 workmen in the Ruhr Valley industrial region are on strike, and serious riots, accompanied by much loss of life, occurred in Frankfort and Stuttgart. ——An interesting phenomenon at Stuttgart is the "counter-strike" of the *bourgeois* part of the population, following the general strike of the laboring classes.

KOREA.—There were reports of continued disorders all over Korea. Rebels have burned public buildings and, armed with scythes, have fought the Japanese police and soldiers. A proclamation of independence has been issued, signed by thirty-three leaders of the Nationalist party.

EGYPT.—The rising in Egypt is said to have followed the decision of the Paris Conference not to receive representatives of the Nationalist party. That party, which is largely Arabian and Mohammedan, desires the complete independence of Egypt. Except for the Bedouins from the desert the anti-British forces are without adequate weapons, and are hardly likely to offer much resistance to Gen. Allenby.

HUNGARY.—The newspapers were full of conflicting reports from Budapest. According to one, Bela Kun, the leading spirit in the new government, declared that he desired to remain on good terms with the Entente; according to others, he sent representatives to Berlin to arrange an alliance with the German

"*HERE* is my notebook."

"That's the stuf

"This United St bought on March about 1100 miles ar

"That's good bu know what you ar find our tire exper we put United Stat